# EUROPE:

BY THE CABLE TO AUGUST 18.

The Franco-German Royal Council at Salzburg.

Austria Debating the Alliances for War.

Buglish Reports of American Reconstruction and General Grant's Political Position.

King William Proclaims Himself Ruler of North Germany.

SCENES AT THE ELECTION OF KOSSUTH.

THE IMPERIAL CONGRESS.

A Franco-German Royal Council at Salzburg SALZEURG, August 18, 1867.
Their Imperiar Majesties the Emperor and Empress of

the French and the Emperor and Empress of Austria and his Royal Majoriv Louis, the King of Bayaria, State dianer, given by the Emperor Francis Joseph. M. Rouher, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs

and Baron von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, have also arrived in this city.

#### THE WAR ASPECT.

Debating the Question of Alliances. VIENNA, August 18, 1867. The Vienna Carette, the official organ of the imperial government, in a leading editorial upon the present and prospective state of affairs in Europe, says that an elliance between Austria and France is possible, in case a the Russian empire.

#### AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

Napoleon's Approval and Patronage of ar

American Renning Machine.
Paris, August 18, 1867.
Mr. McCormick, having accepted an invitation from the Emperor Napoleon to give a private exhibition of the working of his reaping machine, a trial was made test week on the imperial farm near Chalons, at which his Majorty the Emperor was present, accompanied by Marshal Niel, General Le Bœuf and M. Tiperand, Director General of the imperial agricultural estates.

The trial was a complete success, and gave so much satisfaction to the Emperor that he immediately gave orders for the purchase of three of the machines the intention of encouraging the adoption of the lovention throughout France on account of its great laborsaving properties, and said that he would set the exam

ple by putting it into operation on all the imperial farms, to no other foreign exhibitor, and it is considered car-tain that to Mr. McCormick will be awarded the highest honors of the Exposition.

## FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANKPORT BOURSE. - FRANKPORT, SUNDAY, August 25 -Evantsu. -United States bonds closed to-day at 77 % for the issue of 1862.

# MAIL DETAILS TO AUGUST 8.

Our files from Europe by the steamship City of Paris dated to the 8th of August, embrace the following de-tails of our cable despatches additional to the compilation from the mails published in the HERALD yesterday

Dreyer, which left Bremen on the 3d and Southampton on the 6th of August, arrived at this port last night, landing six hundred and fifty-five passengers- Her mail

of August says:—

A Madrid letter of July 28, announcing the arrival at La Granja of M. Mencese, a friend of the King's, says that Marshal Narvaez, being jealous and uneasy at the presence of this personne at court, put the screw on, and by the exercise of all his influence contrived, not without difficulty, to get him sent away the next day. He must be by this time in Paris. So ends this last Gamarella affair—the only State affair alast: in this unhappy country. Narvaez after having tried in vain to raise another loan in the European money market has made up his mind to decree another forced loan at home. It will be disastrous for the ruined Spanish people. The harvest is absolutely lost by bad weather and bankruptcy is universal.

Paris correspondent of the Nord says:—

A note was recently sent by our Minister of Forcing

Paris correspondent of the Nord says;—
A note was recently sent by our Minister of Foreign Affairs to the government of the King-Grand Buke on the amject of the position created for Luxemburg by the new German Zoliversin. The delegates of the Zoliversin are, according to the new Prassian plan, to form a special Parliament for the discussion of economical subjects in the federal Parliament. The Cabinet of the Tuileries considers that this mode of organization is a kind of parliamentary annexation which would be in manifest contradiction with the neutrality stipulated for by the recent treaty. This note is addressed to Prussia is a roundation cay through the Hague. But it cannot trouble the peace of Europe, because the King of Holland can easily decline any responsibility in the matter.

The Hancer Gazetic announces that it ceases to appear by order of General Voight Rheetz, of the Prussian

pear by order of General Voight Rheetz, of the Prussian Its offence is having refused to give up the name of the author of an unpleasant article on the departure

The London Times of the 6th of August, in its city

article, says:—
Advices from Frankfort state that notwithstanding the pisthers of money and the fact that there is a large curtainding speculation for a fall, the Bourse continues to present a weak and unsettled appearance. Every one is inclined to believe any mischievous reports that may be circulated, and to attribute to the French Emparer a fixed dealgn of war.

Fifty Frenchmen have canciloned an enterprise the discovery of the North Pole M. Gustave Lamthe hydrographic department of the government, proa route never before tried. The project has been well received, and a subscription has been opened. As soon as 600,000f, are obtained the enterprise will be carried out. Among the fifty names appended to the announce-Michel Chevallier, Drouyn de Lhuys, Guizot, Emile de Girardin, De Quatrafages, Leonce de Lavergne, Leon Say, Afred Maury and Milne Edwards. The Emperor Napoleon has given his full approval to the project.

The Palace of Tervueren, where the Empress Charlotte Mexico is at present residing, belongs to the Belgian State domain, and was placed by law at the disposal o the royal family. Before the revolution of 1830 it was occupied a part of the year by the Princes of the House of Orange, and has been preserved in the same state. The furniture has not been changed, and victors are auff shown the splended ballroom and the apartments of

We receive from the Belgian capital the information that a Night improvement has taken place in the mental condition of the ex-Empress of Mexico, in consequence of quitting ber amte of isolation at hiramar. She appears pleased to find herself at home and in the midst of

special honorary commission in connection with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to proceed to the revision of the provisional settlement of the French claims upon Mexico concluded in the Mexican capital, and to dis-tribute the amount in hand among those entitled to in-

Champ de Mars, as well as the gardens around it, should not be done awar with but preserved as they are. Of in

the other side the military authorities are most anxious that the Champ de Mars should, at the end of the Exhi-bition, be restored to its former use, viz:—the drilling, reviews and maneuvres of the troops garrisoned around

The Leeds (Erigiand) Mercury, referring to its annual

harvest reports from correspondents in Yorkshire and neighboring counties, says:—
Though there is considerable difference of opinion expressed in the reports from different districts, the general opinion seems to be that the harvest will be fully up to the average of previous years, and even provided the weather for the next tew days is favorable, somewhat above it. Root crops are spoken of as being unusually good, and the hay harvest was this year one of the best ever known.

A rature issued by the English Poor Law Roard average of the control of the con A return, issued by the English Poor Law Board, ex-

hibits a comparison between the rate of pauperism in Great Britain during the month of May in this and last year. In every county there has been an increase in the number of paupers in receipt of relief. In London reached as high as eight per cent in some of the counties. In the first week of May last there were, in England and Walea, receiving relief, 913,701 in door and out door paupers, against 860,701 in 1866; in the second week, 906,744 compared with 864,462 last year; third week, 993,753, against 849,362 in 1866; and in the fourth 000,256, compared with 848,873 last year.

The last returns of the Bank of France show that the metallic reserve still increases, the augmentation being 6,750,000f. The total amount of the metallic reserve at

The Northern (Ireland) Whig states that the flax crop in the north this year will be excellent. There is much provalent opinion is that there will be a decrease of ton to twenty per cent as compared with last year's yield; but many persons think from the prime quality of the flax that the weight of flax raised will be as great as that

The Paris correspondent of the London Post, writing on the 6th of August, says:-

on the 6th of August, says:—

The Italian Opera is again closed after a series of representations of the American Cousin. Mr. Sothern has made the character of Lord Dundreary familiar to such foreigners as currosity invited to witness his performance; and he has left a most favorable impression among the few French critics who are familiar with the English language. The Emperor and Empress honored with their pressure the last performance but one; her Majesty appeared to enjoy and understand the character of Dundreary thoroughly.

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#### CENERAL GRANT.

Euglish Statement of His Politics and Chances

Euglish Statement of His Politics and Chances for the Presidency.

[New York July 24] Correspondence of London News.]

\* \* There has been a good deal of guessing as to Grant's political opinions, and his great reticence made it very difficult for a long while, even for enterprising newspaper correspondents, to get at them; but they were brought out very fully in his examination before the Judiciary Committee the other day. He declared himself frankly and fairly in favor of the policy of Congress, and expressed his strong desire to see it carried out, while he at the same time was, of course, anxious to have the South released from military control at the earliest possible moment. This declaration of his opinions, combined with the general confidence in his character, will, I have very little doubt, in the absence of some very unlooked for change in the meantime, procure for him the republican nomination for the Presidency. It is quite true that, as a general rule, the more a man is talked of for the nomination beforehand the less chance there is of his getting it, insamuch as the mere fact of a man's being much talked of proves that he is a very prominent politician, and therefore has many enemies as well as many friends, and is litely to be as strongly opposed as supported, even in the ranks of his own party.

But General Grant is not a politician, and has no enemies in the political arena, and his military fame is so great and his services so brilliant that nobody of any party except Wendell Phillips vontures to decry him. Wendell Phillips abuses him roundsy, but, as well as I can make out, it is for not executing some kind of copp dicta against Johnson, and taking the executive power into his own hands—a piece of neglect which, however, is hardly likely to tell strongly against him in the eyes of the public, for whom his silence, his modesty and his shrinking from all assumption constitute his principal attraction. The democratic payer would be a formal confession that the party had coased to them, but they

# AMERICAN RECONSTRUCTION.

the South-The Negroes and the "Five Mill

English Review of the Political Condition of the South—The Negroes and the "Five Military Monarchs"—Aprily of the Whites. [New Orleans (July 16) correspondence of London Post.] It is tolerably sale to say, upon a careful review of the whole subject, that "reconstruction" will now move on without any further impediment either from the President or the Southern whites. The latter, in until the probability now is that they will wholly abunded manner, to control it to some extent, but the probability now is that they will wholly abundon even this, and let the negroes and their Northern white friends make what they can out of it. The elections for delegates to form the new constitutions of these States will be held in Louisiana and Texas in September, and perhaps also in Virginia; and in October and November in the rest of the States. In these conventions the negro population will be largely represented by negroes. The constitutions which they may frame will then be submitted to the people for approval; and at the same time the new State officers for whem they provide, and representatives to the national Congress, will be chosen. Of course, a portion of these will also be negroes. Then the new constitutions will be laid before Congress for its approval, and, it found satisfactory, the states will be readmitted, the new representatives will take their seats in the Capitol, and the Union will be at last restored.

Although the new Reconstruction law as finally passed by both Houses of Congress at its present session is not exactly similar to the one passed by the House a few monitas previous, it is so intuit like it as not to require a superval was it is so into like it as not to require a superval was a superval of the superval of the

Paris (August 6) correspondence of London Standard.)
I have so lately given you an account of military affairs in France that it is not without rejuctance I revert to the subject; but I cannot avoid noticing an elaborate article in the Situation, which prof. ess to give an accurate resume of the condition of the French army at the present time.

sent time.
It is very neat and compact. The infantry consists of

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It is very neat and compact. The infantry consists of one regiment of gendarmes, one of zouaves, three of grenadiers, four of voltageurs and one battalion of chaseurs, all belonging to the imperial Guard, then comes the line, consisting of one hundred regiments; twenty battalions of chaseurs, three regiments of zouaves, three regiments of Turcos (native Aginan infantry), three battalions of light African infantry, one foreign regiment and seven discipline companies. At this present time the infantry has about 300,000 men under arms, and its cadres anable it to be raised almost instantaneously to 550,000 men.

The cavairy of the Guard consists of one regiment of carbineers, one of culriassiers, one of chasecurs, that of the 'fas numbers ten regiments of culriassiers, twelve of dray one, sight of lancers, twelve of dragoons; that of the 'fas numbers ten regiments of culriassiers, twelve of dray one, sight of lancers, twelve of dragoons; that of the 'fas numbers ten regiments of culriassiers, twelve of dray one, sight of lancers, twelve of dragoons; that of the 'fas numbers ten regiments of culriassiers, the control of chaseurs of 'Afrique, three of Spanie; the year unter at present 50,000.

The artillery of the Guard consists of twe regiments, that of the line of tweaty regiments, for Aing an aggregate of 224 batteries, with 1,350 field guas and 20,000 men, which can be raised to 40,002, at a moment's lottes. Independently of the corpe in country quarters, there are ten divisions of infantry ortended (say 120,000 mon); thags are, moreover four divisions of caraftry ortended (say 120,000 mon);

All are ready for service, with their complement of artillery, military train, commissariat, medical staff, &c.
At the present time, therefore, the Situation estimates the number of mes under arms at four hundred theseand, and the organization is such that in a very short time it could be raised to six hundred and fifty thousand. These figures speak for themselves. I leave your readers to point the moral.

The INDIAN RAILROADS.

Terrific and Fatal Accident.

#### NAPOLEON ON PEACE.

His Reply to the Foreign Commissioners at the Exhibition.

The Emperor Napoleon received the foreign Commissioners of the Peris Exhibition. Replying to their address his Majesty said:—Lake you we shall over remember with pleasure this great international featival. As representatives of the principle of labor in all parts of the world, you have been able to acquire the conviction that all civilized nations now tend to form a single family. I thank you for the wishes you express for the Empress and my son. They also share my gratitude for your exertions, my sympathy for your persons, and my wishes for the peace of the world.

The Emperor's speech was received with loud marks of approbation.

#### GERMAN CONSOLIDATION.

King William of Prussia Proclaims His Rule

King William of Prussia Precisims His Rule
Over the New Confederation.

The first number of the Official Gasette for the North German Confederation, published in Berti's August 5, contains the following proolemation, dated July 26:—
We, William, by God's grace King of Prussia, &c., announce and make known hereby in name of the North German Confederation:—

Now that the constitution of the North German Confederation has been agreed upon by us (here follow the names of the territories as in the introductory paragraph of the constitution up to the word Hamburg) with the Parliament assembled for that purpose, the same has been proclaimed as follows (the text of the constitution is appended) throughout the entipe extent of the North German federal territory upon the 25th of June last, and acquired the force of law upon the 1st of July.

While we herewith bring this to public knowledge we undertake for ourselves and our successors in the trown of Prussia all the rights, privilegos and duties conferred upon us by the offeresaid constitution.

We order that this proclemation shall be made known by the Official Gazette for the North German Confederation.

Given under our royal hand and seal this 25th day of

Given under our royal band and seal this 25th day of July, 1867, at Ems. WILLIAM. BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN,

### THE CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

What Louis Napoleon Thought of Such Assem-blages in 1843-"Kings May be Deceived

and Peoples Betrayed."

The Courrier Francais writing on the recent assemblage of sovereigns and princes in Paris reproduces a very auggestive passage on such meetings in the recents of Napoleon the Third. They formed part of an article contributed by his Majesty to the Courrier dis Passde Maria in 1843, and run thus:—The meeting of two sovereigns has always been a political event of the highest importance. We contend that these meetings have almost always ended in sad consequences, which, in fact, open the way to several dancers.

First—In the very tare event of sovereigns forming a close friendship, their mutual sympathies induce them to defend, with less energy than they ought, the great interests they represent, and they neglect to value the rights of their mations and the wrongs of their governments, because they do not like to hurt the feelings of the crowned head who on the previous evening had been their host, and who has become the object of their solicitude.

Scond—Another danger is to be found in the politicans.

their host, and who has become the object of their solicitude.

Second—Another danger is to be found in the politicness of courts, which imitates so well all the virtues and nifes so cleverly all jealousy and rancor that the sovereigns allow themselves to be deceived by the smooth and gracious exterior. They mistake politioness for a real feeling, and place their confidence, without reserve, in an alliance which has only for support some flattering assurances and some friendly toasts drunk during the excitement of a five.

Third—However frivolous the appearance of these monarchical meetings may be, it is tupossible that during the fetes some domand should not be made, some premise made, or some concession obtained.

Fourth—Hinally, there is a danger which, however small in appearance, has sometimes ended in serious consequences. Although etiquetts be established to avoid ruffling amour propre, often an involuntary forget-fulness irritates a prince to such a degree that he vow eternal haired. The present King of Bavaria has become the irreconcilable enemy of France ever since the day when, at Fontantheau, he thought that, by the orders of the Emporer, proper respect had not been paid to his rank. Thus, then, interviews like those which are about to take place offer inconveniences and dangers for kings as well as peoples—for kings, because they may be becaused.

### KOSSUTH'S ELECTION.

President.

[Pesth (Aug. 1) correspondence of the London Herald.]

Letters received here from Waitzen give the following account of Kossuth's election to the Hungarian Diet, as

Letters received here from Waitzen give the following account of Kossuth's election to the Hungarian Diet, as member for that district:—

At five A. M. some sixty electors assembled outside the town, and brought themselves by wine and fring guns into the requisite state of mind for the important act. At six o'clock two bands of music and a small body of horsenen traversed the town, and were everywhere received with much enthusiasm by the few persons at that hour in the streets. The abots and increasing noise at last roused the tardy sleepers, and at nine o'clock the electors met in front of the Town Hall. There might have been from three hundred to four hundred persons present, but among them were certainly many 'det of

have been from three hundred to four hundred persons present, but among them were certainly many fade of tender age, and ragged, ill-drext d men, who undoubtedly serve not privileged to vote. Very few town electors of any sort made their appearance.

When the crowd seemed tolerably complete, loud cries of "Eijen Kossuth" made themselves heard, and, as no other candidate was put up, the president of the committee asked whether the electors would give in their votes or elect Kossuth by acciamation. The latter

opon him. The letter agreed upon for this purpose ran:—
HOMORED AND GREAT PATRIOT—With universal enthusiasm, warm gratitude and in the hope of a more brilliant future, the District of Waitzen has chosen the first and greatest cirizen of our Fatherland as Deputy, and bega him to accept his seat in the interest of the sacred cause and the weidrare of the country. We trust that by the fulfillment of this request our pour Patherland may regain one of whose great heart and magnatinous mind it has so long been deprived. With thankful reservance we ever remain, &c.

All the electors assembled signed some 150 signatures, filling the sneets. It was proposed to forward this letter by a deputation to Kossisth, but the electoral officials doubt whether the requisite expenses of the journey to Turin could be collected. The President declared, with a sigh, that there was little prespect of so doing in Waitzen, and the letter will therefore probably go the ordinary way of the post.

waitzen, and the letter will therefore probably go the ordinary way of the post.

To see hew large a proportion of the voters had taken part in the election, inspection of the list for the Waitzen district showed that it comprises 3,500 electors, 2,340 of wheen belonged to the surrounding country, of these 96 came to the polls, and scarcely 100 of the town electors; upon the average, therefore, about five per cent.

# THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.

Engined Rejoicing at Her Escape from WarHow the King's Captives Were Saved and
How Maximilian Might Have Been Freed.

(From the London Times, August I.)

The intelligence from Abyssinia, which we published in our second edition yesterday, was conveyed in very few words, yet we hardly remember an instance in which telegraphed language was more explicit or, so far as it yes, more conclusive. Our English captives are out of the hands of King Theodore. The storm which has so long been gathering over the head of that harbarous chieftain has at last burst forth. The factions which were so, lately described as in once rovolt against him have now apparently overpowered him. The King has been segarated from his Enropean prisoners, who are now pronounced safe from any danger of faling into his power again. Our captives, however, are not yet free. They are, probably, in the custody of some of floodore's liceticants. But, at all events, the position of affairs in Abyssinia is changed. The prisoners are, relieved from imminent danger, and being placed beyond the control of the only man whose covetousness or vindediveness they had reason to dread we have better hopes of their deliverance.

\*\* It is doubtful, we think, wheather all the appliances of steam and other scientific contrivances have indeed increased the means of moders nations for very distant expeditions. The vast masses which alone are efficient in our days are both extremely unwieldy and enormously expensive. Sestained action and prolonged hardships bare become as difficult by subdue thom as it is easy to overrun them. Had our real object in Abyssinia bean only attainable by war we might not have been deferred by the cost. But it is one thing to liberate, another to avenge our prisoners. The French are certainty as jealous of their bonor as we can be, but even they make the subdiving themselves the present applied to favore the prison. Not have been deserved by the cost. But it is one thing to literate, another to avenge our prisoners. The French are certained

India. The scene of the accident is between Bhoswui and Khunnwah, some ten miles beyond the former station.

At this point the line crosses a tributary of the river Taptes, called the "Sookee Nuddee," which, as the name implies, is a "dry river," except during the monsoon, when, fod by the streams of the Sautpoora Hills, it swells to a torrent a me two hundred and thirty feet in width, and, as it was, on the night of the accident, fifteen feet deep. A charp bend in the river increases the probability of the water overflowing its banks in the event of a flood, and this it occasionally does, notwith-standing that a flood stream of sixty feet wide detaches a large body of water from the main channel, conveying it under the railway by two arches of thirty feet span as large body of water from the main channel, conveying it under the railway by two arches of thirty feet span. Between the two bridges is a large enbankment of loose shingle, and this the force of the torrent had torn away from under the rails behind the abutment of the smaller bridge, leaving the sleepers and rails suspended over the gap, which was about fitty feet long, ten feet wide and twenty feet deep. The darkness of the night and the height of the water prevented the chasm from being seen, and it was not until the train plunged into it that the driver was aware of any danger. The ongine and tender happened to shoot across to the bridge before the rails gave way; the rest of the train, with the exception of the rear van, was precupitated into the 2ulf and washed awar by the river. The train consisted in all of seven carriages besides the engline and tender, and is variously computed to have carried from fifty-soven to one hundred and twice passengers. The railway officials report thirteen that number; and a thorough investigation by government officials has been ordered by his Excellency Mr. Fluggerald. With the exception of three Europeans in charge of the train, all the passengers were natives. It is not yet known whether any biname attactors to to be sound enough now, though one of them is reported to have been very unsound lately.

Several other of the oridges on the Great In han Peninsula Railway are said to be in an unsafe state. The bridges across the Taptee viaduet on the Nagpore line are more especially commented upon; and on two separate occasions the government consulting angineer reported several arches to be giving way.

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

an musical and vocal societies of this city and vicinity bly Rooms, for the purpose of electing five delegates to ber, with a view of forming a union of the German musical organizations of New York, Baltimore and

tion of the various societies composing this organization was called for at two o'clock yesterday, at Warren Hall, Oliver street. At that hour a few members were in attendance; but these not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, no business was transacted.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON AN EXCURSION .- Stephen Toole, a young man about eighteen years of sge, residing on Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, was instantly killed yesterday evening, about six o'clock, through having fallen between two excursion barges, It appears that he was on board the barge W. J. Haskel, It appears that he was on board the barge w. J. Haskel, which, in company with another barge, the Morton, had been up the Hudson river with an excursion party, consisting of the mombers of Troop B, First regiment cavairy, and their friends, and while crossing from one barge to the other, when oil the foot of 128th street, he missed his footing, and in falling his head was shockingly crushed against the guard of one of the vessels. He disappeared beneath the surface of the water, and up to a late hour last night the body had not been recovered. The deceased was a bartender, and leaves a mother and eister. The mother was on the boat at the time of the sad occurrence.

child four years of age, fell last evening from the win-dow of his parents' apartments on the second story of No. 42 Ridge street, and was seriously injured. A Noronious Character at Large.—Henry Gardner,

who travels under half a dozen different aliases, but is better known as Dutch Heindricks, an enterprising young man and one not assamed to turn his hand to anything to a stranger's pocket, private house, place of business or "peter" (safe), and who has been serving a term on Blackwell's Island for vagrancy, escaped yeterday evening in company with another youth, named James McNaumara, from the island, and up to a late hour last might had not been recaptured.

Accedental Drowning,—Lawrence O'Brien, who re-

sided at the corner of Fulton avenue and Cumberland street, Brooklyn, was accidentally drowned last night while bathing at the foot of Gouverneur street. The body, up to a late hour, had not been recovered.

# FIRES IN NEW YORK.

At one o'clock this morning a fire was liscovered in the third floor of the five story building No. 13 rout street, occupied by Shute & Van Pelt, commission werchants and dealers in provisions. The fire spread to the two upper stories, but at two A. M. the firemen had succeeded in subduing the flames. The building will be saved. The total loss is estimated at about \$29,000. The lateness of the hour prevented our reporter from procuring the insurance.

#### Fire in Broad and South Streets-Loss About \$13,000. At about ten o'clock last night a fire broke out on the

econd floor of the two story and attic frame building No. 1401 Broad streat, occupied by Ahearn & Bantly, soopers. The flames spread rapidly through the build-ing and to the adjoining premises, No. 140 Brand street, and to Nos. 13 and 14 South street. The whole of the roof and the most part of No. 13 South street were destroyed. The tess on the buildings is estimated at about \$5,000; said to be insured. The buildings are owned by Mr. Peter Goelet. The first floor of No. 140. Broad street was also occupied by Aheara & Bently, coopers; thoir loss is estimated at about \$1,000; n oinsurance. The first floor of No. 140); Broad street was occupied by Peter Feech; his loss is about \$150; no insurance. No. 14 South street, which is the corner building, is occupied by Rosen, 2 Rippe, dealers in cigars and toucco. Their stock is pressy much all destroyed; loss estimated at about \$1,50 fb; said to be insured. No. 13 South street is a builtard and liquor saloon, kept by Murphy & Bluck. The greater part of the stock and factures was destroyed; loss estimated at about \$5,000; insured for \$5,500. No. 13 South street is occupied by Wiecke & Hehrmen as a liquor slore and restaurant. This building is three story, brick, and was but slightly damaged. The uppor part of the building is occupied by the Canal Collector's office, and other mercantile pursuits. The damage done to Wiecke & Behrman's stock and fixtures veril ameant to about \$5,000; insured for \$6,000 in juby Meshanic's and Trader's and Star Insurance Companies.

The Street Fermion worked bravelya keeping the fire to the acrosses Companies.

The firemen worked bravely, keeping the fire to the premises where is originated, which was all under one peak roof. Sergeant Noper, of the First precuest, and a good force of police, kept excellent order. The cause of the fire is at present un gnown.

# DUARAN TINE MATTERS.

The report received fast evening from Dr. Bissell, at five vessels, comprise ag barke, brigs, schooners and one steamable, from Son thern ports. The majority of those were granted "pr sique," there being no disease on board. A few wer e detained for further inquiry, and some beid in air &t quarantine. Among the latter are the steamship 0. W. Lord, from Gaiveston via Key West, with cotton and wood, three men rick; the brig Speed Away, from He wana-was in that port forty-two days-left two of the crew sick; the brig Jeanette from Ha-vana, with s gar; the officers and crew were all sick before leaving port, and two of the crew died on the massage.

passage.

The brig 'churchill, from Pensacola, having lost three of her creix, put in in distress. Some of the foregoing vessels he fever and ague on board, which, being non-contagior as, they were not held in strict detention. The sick were immediately put under medical treatment,

# THE BASE BALL TOURNAMENT AT DETROIT.

Darnorr, Mich., August 18, 1567. in the base ball tournament on Saturday the Unknown Club, of Jackson, won the first prize; the Alleghany Club, of Alleghany Club, of Alleghany Club, of Alleghany Club, of Hamilton, Canada, the third. All of the first class matches are yet to come of, and are to decide the prizes in the second and third classes. The attendance continues very large, and everything passes off pleasantly. The tournament will probably close on Tuccday.

Hartrond, Conn., August 18, 1867.

During an excursion yesterday of the employes of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad to Charles Island, opposite Milford, a little son of Thomas Hanlon, while in bathing, got beyond his depth and began to sink. His father, in trying to resome him, was drowned. The box. however, was sared.

# THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Flank Movements of the Allied Army on Paraguay by the Upper Parana. LISBON, August 18, 1867.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings the intelligence that the aitled army has commenced the long expected fishk movement on Paraguay by the Upper Parana.

#### THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Election Issue, Confederation or Annex-

Local politics here still furnish exciting matter of debate, and the election agitation still goes bravely on The opposing candidates being divided off into two rival factions on the issue of confederation or annexation, there is just now no lack of civilities exchanged between all parties concerned, in the guise of recriminations.

Canadians, is now being circulated here, accusing the partisans of the Dominion of asking the English government to suppress the French language, and it is proving a powerful instrument in the bands of the op-position. Of course the newspapers take the lion's specimen, called La Minerve, the chief organ of the Catholic Church in Canada. It battles for the supremacy of the Church in toto, and its religion endorses the holy

forth and aspired from the Vatican. One Don Margotta was its nominal editor, but no loss a personage than Cerdinal Antonelli wrote for it at times, for it was during the terrible war waged by Count Cavour against Plus IX. Whenever the Count struck a telling blow, making an indentation or losesning a rivet on the mediaval armor, D'Armonia would open its batteries and huri forth its batch of most pointed words, attempt to overwhelm fifm with ridicule and crudite questions of rounded sentences from the Latin. All in vant, the Count would not be knocked down, and hat the satisfaction before death to see his bitterest of enemies, L'Armonia, perish from finantition, and moreover to behold the dark voil of ignorance woven by its alders and abettors pierced with rays of light. And here there are signs that La Minerce and the religious fanaticism it strives to uphold in Canada are on the wane, thanks to the irresistible agencies of civilization.

Not long age one of the litterature from Richmond—by the way, a great place for litterature from Richmondby the way, a great place for litterature from Richmond—by the way, a great place for litterature of all sizes—was on here to see Jeff Davis in regard to writing his life, and I learn that the project was senctioned. An oracle cannot have too many worshippers at its strine. Other parties, it is rumored, contemplate a similar secuence, the surgeon Craven having so profitably opponed the ball. Really, there appears to be no need of writing the life of a man whose career has been already so indelibly laid before the world; but there is, nevertheless, a book that could be written on the subject which would not fail to have a sale and raise a sensation. "The Confessions of Jefferson Davis," if truthfully made, would certainly eclipse those of Rousseau. Or the book might be entitled "A History of Me and My Government." Napoleon's "Life of Cessar" would not be a circumstance to it. Imagine the plaquancy with which one would look upon the picture of Mr. Jefferson Davis painted by hi

tawa-The Privy Council Chamber.
OTTAWA, Ontario, August 14, 1867.
The Capitol of the dominion of Canada stands in hree blocks of ground, situate on a bill (forming a bluff on the right bank of the Ottawa river), formerly called Sarrack Hill, it having been a military post, and now called Government Hill.

bers, and the side blocks contain the departmenta Senate, you ascend one flight of stone steps, cross a cor

Lords of Canada. Your first impression is that there is a great deal of scarlet about it. It is flaming with scariet (or red) curtains, seats, &c. The size of the cham-ber was a good one for the Council of Canada East and West, but will be limited for the Senate of the dominion West, but will be limited for the Senate of the dominion, which will number seventy-two members. The workmen are busy increasing the number of ceats,
To go to the legislative Assembly Chamber—now the House of Commons—you get out on the corridor and meve to the right of the building. You do not go far, for the chamber is contiguous to the "Lords." Here you see a scene like that in the last chamber. Men are busily increasing the number of seats, for the Commons will number 181 members, and the last house had only 130. The difference is made up to the Lower Province deligates 34 members, and the

"Columno," If members; total ol, which, added to the old number (130), make 181.

There are four galleries in this chamber, namely, the Speaker's, the reporters', the ladies' and the gentlemen's, as may be presumed, the "gentlemen's" gallery is the worst of the four, the Speaker's and reporters' boing the best. This chamber is of the same size as the Sonate, but it will be more crowded.

To go to the Privy Council Chamber you enter the laft or eastern block, pass along a corridor and ascend a flight of stone steps to the right. On reaching the second story you see the Rovernor General's room, with that of his side-de-camp in waiting, and his secratary on each side, the three forming a sittle suite. A desk stands in each, and behind a screen is a washstand. In the side-de-camp's room is a camp bed also, as he may be in waiting at all hours. Turning your back upon this sait of rooms, you go along a passage and come to the door of a privy clerk's room. This you go through and another, and then you are before the Privy Council Chamber, which is a room about thirty, feet by sixty. A long stable runs the length of the room, with thirteen seats at it, and as many portfolios upon it. The thirteen seats stand six at one side, five at the other and one at each end, and represent the thirteen Ministers of the dominion. Apart from the head of the table stands a chair of state for the Governor General. All the seats are lined with red zoorcoo, and have a faming appearance. There are four windows in this chamber, which look out upon Major's Hill, a hill on the other side of the Rideau Canal. Each of the described.

In the bend office of each department there is an electrical belt cord, with a hollow ball at the end, coataining a spring which, when preseed, rings the belt of the messenger where your and appears and a vision of messengers hurrying along corridors at break-neck speed.

I must not omit a description of the Privy Council's refreshment room; for to some of the members it is an important adjunct. It lies to the lef

### The Intercolonial Rallway Act. OTIAWA, Ontario, August 14, 1867. The following is a copy of the English act of the 12th

of April, 1867, for authorizing a guarantee of interest on can to be raised by Canada towards the construction of a railway connecting Quebec and Halifax :-

of Canada and promote the interest of the Dritick empired whereas it would greatly facilitate the construction of that railway (in this act referred to a the railway it, payment of interest on part of the mone, required to be railway it, payment of interest on part of the mone, required to be railway for the same were guaranteed under the authority of Farilar Day is therefore enacted by the Calenta most Excellent Malesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lorda Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Farilament assembled, and by they authority of the same, as follows:— Subject to the provision of this sot, the Commissioners of her Malesty's Greatury may guarantee. In such a raise not crosseding four yer centum per annual patterns at a raise not crosseding four yer centum per annual roll of the provision of the million pounds ateriling to be related by way of loan for the government of Canada for the purpose of the construction of the callway; and the Commissioners of her Malesty's Trackary may from time, to time canae to be issued out the Consolidated fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce antee.

The Doministoners of her Malesty's Trackary and Foundary and the United Kingdom, or the growing produce antee.

The Doministoners of her Malesty's Trackary and East.

Mostanal, August 18, 1867.
The first instalment of Hon. D'Arcy McGoo's account of the attempts to establish Fenianism in Montreal ap-pears in Saturday morning's papers, and occupies sis pears in Saturday morning's papers, and occupies aix columns. The second portion of the mamoirs is promited on Tuesday next. He states that he only uses information in his own possession, and not documents obtained from the government. The steamer Gaspe was found hard on the coaks on Friday, at Platon Island, by the steamer Lady Head. She was towed off and will be carried to Quebec. She is understood to be only stightly injured.

### THE INDIANS.

Eight White Men Attached by Thirty-des Save nges-The Latter Defeated. Sr. Loois, August 18, 1867.

Omaha despatches say that Governor Butler and seven men were recently attacked on the Big Blue river by thirty-five Indians. A severe fight ensued, in which the

ary—The Tribes on the Blissouri Eiver Re-ported Peaceably Disposed.
St. Lous August 16, 1869.
The Indian missionary, Rev. Father Dosmot, who

companied General Sully and Colonel Parker to the dian tribes on the Missouri river, has returned to this city. He reports that the commissioners met with city. He reports that the commissioners met with a cordial reception from the tribes as far northeast a year lowatone river, the varrious chiefs expressing willingness to accept the propositions of the government to go on the reservations and maintain astrict mer About one hundred representatives of hostily writed ton days to obtain an interview with General Suity and Colonel Parker, but their provisions and they were compelled to return.

Father Desmet baptized about nine hundred children and quite a number of adults due and they appointed Peace Commissioners.

The lately appointed Peace Commissioners were anxious Father Desmet should accompany the physician telegraphed them that his heady permit of so long a journey.

### THE YELLOW FEVER AT GALY ESTON.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HEAV .LO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1st 18, 1867 | So'Cl. pok P. M. s dispatch from Galveston, dated ! .o day, says the yellow fever is raging there worse that fore. The total deaths last week re ever known be same ratio of mortality in New York ten thousand deaths for the correspor would give nearly

> NEWS FROM ST. LO St. Lot 18, August 18, 1867. d with defrauding the re yesterday. He ad-

John J. Edwards, who is charge Union Savings Bank, arrived he sorts his innocence, and threate ngainst the officers of the bank. There were two hundred and last week, more than one-half of Martial law has been proclair press the rule of gambiers and 1 six deaths in this city which were children, and in Julesburg to sup-cosporadoes.

> THE MICHIGAN CONSTITT TIONAL CONVENTION. DETROIT, Aug. 18, 1867.
> rention, on Saturday, it was
> 25, that the prohibitory
> riding for annual sessions of

In the Constitutional Con-decided, by a vote of 65 t clause and the clause pro-the Legislature be subjust

SEIZURE OF LIGUO' I IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SPRINGPIELO, August 18, 1807. Deputy Constable Cb apin seized over \$2,000 worth of in Chicopes on Saturday. liquors in this city and

A SONS TRIUMPHANT.

A SONS TRIUMPHANT.

S are enabled positively to andounce warded

GRAND GOLD MEDAL POR

IERICAN PIANOS,
stinctly classified first, over all other
In proof of which the following

FIGIAL CERTIFICATE

d members of the international Jury on
the is annexed:

Paus, July 20, 1967. STEINWAY & SON that they have been a Thir Films? Afthis medal being & American exhibitory of the President at Musical Instrumer

I certify that the has been unabure by the Jury of U
First on the ly

The original discrete for the result of the control The J Evening Telegram.
THE S GREATEST LITTLE PAPER OF THE AGE.

After tions of the Liver, Billious Disorders, Sick # eadache, &c., are thoroughly cared by Dr. D. JAYNI 'S SANATIVE, PILLS. They gradually change the vittate is becretions of the Stomach and Liver, and resident these organs to a healthy condition. Sold everywhere.

All I for the South.

C ristacloro's Hair Dye. The Best Free Man-uis ctured, Wholesale and retail; also applied, at No. 6 Assor He ave. D. D. Ginssner's Insurance Rooms Removed to No. 5 Pine street. All orders for insurance promptif at-

Exposition Universalic, Paris, 1867, WHERLER A WILSON, 625 Broadway, New Marked Companies, the highest pre-good of Seving Machines—the only gold medal for manufacture. See official list of awards and medal as WHEELER A WILSON'S.

The Evening Telegram.

THE GREATEST LITTLE PAPER OF THE AC Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine For the Hair. -Barry's Tricophorous.

I.yona' Magnetic Inacct Powder.—The Original and only gentine; sure to kull reaches, bedbogs, motad and all inacct vermint; free from poleon. Depot as BARNES, 21 Park row.

Royal Havara Lottery Prisos Pald Ja gold, Information Turnfailed. The highest rates paid for Deublooms and all, kinds of Gold and Silver, TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. T.

The Evening Telegram.

ONLY ONE CENT.

THE GREATEST LITTLE PAPER OF THE AGE. The Howe Machine Co.'s Lack Stitch Sewing Machine, -Lill AS HOWE, Jr. teriginal investor of the sewing machine, President, 699 Broadway, New York.

We Would by no Means Recommend any medicine which we did not know to the cook, particularly for forman. But of Mill. WISSOWS WE GOTHIMS for forman. But of Mill. WISSOWS HOTHIMS IN AUTOMOTIVE CONTINUES THE CONTINUES OF THE CONTI